HEALTH
E-4582/52
C.R. 63

URBAN DISTRICT OF HORSFORTH.

1951

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

G. P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

E. M. BIRTWISLE, M.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

URBAN DISTRICT OF HORSFORTH

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

AND

S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R

G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

E.M. BIRTWISLE, M.R.San.I.,M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

HORSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor J. SHEARER

Vice Chairman: Councillor F. PHILLIPS

Chairman of the Council: Councillor J.R.B. TURNER

Councillor R. BARRETT

" E.A. BRAITHWAITE

" W. CHAMBERS

" A.H. HOLMES

" W. WALKER, M.B.E.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer
G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Divisional Medical Officer and Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer
Vacancy

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent
E.M. BIRTWISLE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Certs. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B., R.S.I. Meat and other foods).

Additional Sanitary Inspector
J. FLITTON, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., (Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B).

Pupil Sanitary Inspector
M.F. DODSWORTH (Appointed 1. 5. 51).

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office
ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk)
G.K. MILNER
H. DOBSON
MRS. K. BOOTH
MISS E. CLARKSON
M.M. WATSON
D. HODGSON (Appointed 5. 2. 51)
MISS S. WHITEHEAD
MRS. E. GENTLE
MISS J.S. ASHBY (Appointed 10. 9. 51)

Clerical Staff, Sanitary Inspector's Department
MISS F.J. WATSON

Divisional Public Health Office,
The Green,
Horsforth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1951.

The birth rate of 14.4 shows a considerable increase on that of 12.6 for the previous year, but is lower than the rates of 15.8 and 15.5 for the Administrative County and England and Wales respectively. Of the total births registered 3.4 per cent were illegitimate as compared with 4.9 per cent in 1950.

The death rate from all causes was 13.8 as compared with 12.1 for 1950. 76 per cent of the deaths were of persons aged 60 years and over. Diseases affecting the heart and circulation were the predominant cause of death, almost 46 per cent of the deaths being attributable to this cause.

The death rate from tuberculosis was 0.35 compared with 0.28 for the Administrative County and 0.32 for England and Wales.

There were 8 deaths of infants under one year compared with 5 in the previous year, 5 of which occurred in the first week of life.

For the fifth successive year there were no maternal deaths. This is a splendid achievement, credit for which must be given to all who are concerned with the care of the expectant and parturient mother.

Measles and whooping cough were moderately prevalent during the first half of the year, but the incidence of scarlet fever was negligible. For the third successive year no cases of diphtheria occurred in the District. Immunisation has during the past decade brought about an enormous reduction in the incidence of and deaths from diphtheria. Whereas there were, in England and Wales between the years 1930 and 1940, a yearly average of about 2,800 deaths from diphtheria, the deaths in the year 1951 numbered 34 (provisional). Diphtheria, however, is still a deadly disease and an ever present threat to the community, and if a return to the high mortality of the past is to be avoided an adequate level of immunisation must be maintained. Whooping cough immunisation is becoming more widely practised and is of proven value in protecting against the disease, although the protection afforded is by no means as complete as in the case of diphtheria immunisation.

We are still faced with a major and serious problem with regard to housing, the solution of which is of fundamental importance if physical and mental ill-health in the community is to be prevented. While families have to endure insanitary and overcrowded housing conditions, with all the ill effects, physical, mental and moral, which such conditions engender, much of our efforts to promote health will be ineffective.

In my report for the year 1950, I referred to the increasing proportion of old people in our population. The health visitors, home nurses and home helps are devoting an increasing proportion of their time to those old people who are sick or infirm. In many cases they are able to help them with their personal and domestic problems, and can enable them to live a reasonably comfortable life in their own homes, instead of having to be removed to hostel or hospital accommodation.

The Horsforth Old People's Welfare Committee also continue to make a valuable voluntary contribution to the welfare of the old people in the district by providing recreational facilities.

As the Urban District of Horsforth is included in Division 5 of the West Riding County Council's Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services, I have included, for completeness, information and statistics relating to these services, in an appendix to this report.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest in and sympathetic consideration of the problems confronting the Health Department during the year. I would also express my appreciation of the courteous assistance I have received from the officers of the Council, and of the loyal co-operation of the staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G.P. HOLDERNESS.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District (acres)	2,706.434
Estimated Population mid-year 1951	14,060
Area Comparability Factor - Births	0.93
Deaths	1.00
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	4,571
Rateable value	£83,776
Sum represented by a penny rate	£330. 10s. 2d.

The District is divided into 5 wards.

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, legitimate	196	110	86
illegitimate	7	3	4
	203	113	90
Still, legitimate	3	2	1
illegitimate	-	-	-
	3	2	1
Total births	206	115	91

BIRTH RATES

	1950	1951
Live births (per 1,000 estimated population)	12.6	14.4
Still births (per 1,000 estimated population)	0.28	0.21
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	22	15

DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
All causes	194	94	100
Deaths of infants under one year	-		
legitimate	6	4	2
illegitimate	2	-	2
Deaths of infants under four weeks			
legitimate	5	4	1
illegitimate	2	-	2
Deaths from puerperal causes	-	-	-

DEATH RATES
(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1950	1951
All causes (crude)	12.1	13.8
All causes (adjusted)	12.2	13.8

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age

	1950	1951
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	27.8	39.4
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	23.4	30.6
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	111.1	285.7

Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age

	1950	1951
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	27.8	34.0
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	23.4	25.5
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	111.1	285.7

Maternal Mortality
(per 1,000 live and still births)

	1950	1951
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	Nil	Nil

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures

	Urban District of Horsforth	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE:				
Unadjusted	14.4	15.6	15.8	15.5
Adjusted Ø	13.4	15.9	16.1	
DEATH RATES:				
All causes (Crude)	13.8	13.5	12.7	12.5
All causes (Adjusted) Ø	13.8	13.6	13.2	
Infective and Parasitic Disease *	0.14	0.11	0.10	**
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.28
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04
Respiratory diseases ⊥	2.63	1.90	1.81	**
Cancer ‡	1.28	1.89	1.80	1.96
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.99	1.86	1.72	**
Heart and circulatory diseases	3.34	5.10	4.72	**
INFANT MORTALITY: (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	39.4	39.8	31.8	29.6
MATERNAL MORTALITY:	Nil	0.81	0.93	0.79

Ø Birth and Death Rates as adjusted by area comparability factor. These factors allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and are used for comparing birth and death rates with those in other areas.

* Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

⊥ Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

‡ Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

** Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF HORSFORTH RESIDENTS

	1950			1951		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2	3	1	4
Tuberculosis, other	1	-	1	-	1	1
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5	5	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	5	10	6	4	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	1	2	2	2	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	18	32	14	28	42
Coronary disease, angina	20	8	28	14	11	25
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4	3	2	5
Other heart disease	15	13	28	5	10	15
Other circulatory disease	2	3	5	-	2	2
Influenza	-	-	-	2	3	5
Pneumonia	6	3	9	6	9	15
Bronchitis	6	2	8	10	4	14
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2	2	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	1	2	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	3	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1	3	-	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	14	17	7	10	17
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1	-	-	-
All other accidents	3	1	4	2	2	4
Suicide	2	-	2	5	-	5
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	92	81	173	94	100	194

AGES AT DEATH OF HORSFORTH RESIDENTS

(Based on Local Registrar's Returns as adjusted for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	4	4	8
1	-	1	1
2 to 4	-	1	1
5 to 9	1	2	3
10 to 14	-	2	2
15 to 19	-	-	-
20 to 29	1	1	2
30 to 39	4	1	5
40 to 49	2	1	3
50 to 59	10	11	21
60 to 69	25	9	34
70 to 79	30	38	68
80 to 89	14	25	39
90 & over	3	4	7
TOTALS	94	100	194

INFANTILE MORTALITY

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Atelectasis of lung	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Imperforate anus	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accident	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Upper respiratory obstruction	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ALL CAUSES	5	-	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	8

EXTRACT OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR HORSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT

SINCE THE YEAR 1942

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Deaths of Infants under one year		Maternal Deaths		Cancer Death Rate	Tuberculosis Death Rate		Notification of Various Infectious Diseases					
				No.	Rate per 1000live births	No.	Rate per 1000 total births		Pulm.	Other	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis Pulm.	Tuberculosis Non-pulm.
1951	14,060	14.4	13.8	8	39.4	Nil	Nil	1.28	0.28	0.07	-	4	128	52	15	3
1950	14,290	12.6	12.1	5	28.0	Nil	Nil	1.54	0.14	0.07	-	13	95	22	16	4
1949	14,320	14.7	11.9	9	43.0	Nil	Nil	1.89	0.56	Nil	-	33	104	26	16	6
1948	14,300	16.0	11.1	7	31.0	Nil	Nil	1.54	0.56	0.14	2	23	54	12	12	8
1947	13,820	17.4	11.8	5	20.7	Nil	Nil	2.24	0.58	0.14	-	19	171	54	19	2
1946	13,640	17.5	12.3	8	33.6	1	4.1	2.13	0.88	0.07	3	14	7	91	20	4
1945	13,140	14.5	13.0	5	26.2	Nil	Nil	1.67	0.61	0.38	7	19	198	6	12	7
1944	13,250	14.7	11.4	3	15.4	1	5.1	1.96	0.30	Nil	-	54	8	100	15	3
1943	13,280	14.1	13.5	6	32.1	Nil	Nil	2.71	0.30	0.15	6	81	22	57	15	5
1942	12,700	12.4	11.9	9	57.3	Nil	Nil	1.10	0.79	0.08	19	56	395	71	8	8

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

STAFF

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Wakefield undertakes the bacteriological examination of clinical specimens, milk, water, etc. and certain biochemical tests on milk and ice-cream.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, water, etc. is carried out by Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Bradford.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service is administered by the West Riding County Council, the District being served by the Depot at White Cross, Guiseley.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The following table gives details of the various clinics serving the Urban District:-

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Name	Situation	When Held
School (Minor Ailments) Clinic	St. Margaret's Hall, Horsforth	Wednesday, 10-12 a.m.
Infant Welfare Clinic	- do -	Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	- do -	1st & 3rd Monday in month 2-4 p.m.
Chest Clinic	74, New Briggate, Leeds, 1	New Cases: Mon. Wed. Thurs. & Friday 9-10 a.m. Wed. 2 p.m. Old Cases: 2nd Monday in month.
Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)		
Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily 9 a.m. - 3.30 p.m.
Ear Nose & Throat	School Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st Tuesday in month.
Ophthalmic	Featherbank School, Horsforth	By arrangement.
Orthopaedic	St.Lawrence House, Crawshaw Road, Pudsey	3rd Friday in month 9.15 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Paediatric	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st & 3rd Thursday 10 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
Remedial Exercises	St.Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday & Thursday 8.45 - 10.45 a.m.
Artificial Sunlight	St.Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday & Thursday 8.45 a.m.
Speech Therapy	St.Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday & Wednesday from 1.30 p.m.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Cases from the District are admitted mainly to the Leeds Road Fever Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are also admitted to the Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

OTHER SERVICES

Information regarding the personal health services provided in the Urban District by the West Riding County Council is given in the appendix to this report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948
Section 47

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides that when a Medical Officer of Health of a County district certifies that a person is suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, the County District Council may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance there.

No action was taken by the Urban District Council under this Section during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Only 4 cases were notified during the year. The disease was mild and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria

No cases of this disease occurred during the year. Particulars of diphtheria immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

Measles

128 cases were notified during the year as compared with 95 in the previous year. 126 of the cases were notified during the first half of the year. The disease was generally mild in character and there were no deaths.

Whooping Cough

There were 52 notified cases compared with 22 in 1950. The main incidence occurred during April, May and June, 42 cases being notified in these months.

No immunisation against whooping cough was carried out by the Local Health Authority during the year, but some children were immunised by their own private doctors.

Acute Poliomyelitis

One non-paralytic case was notified in August.

Tuberculosis

21 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year, 15 by formal notification and 6 by other sources. 4 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice, 3 by formal notification and 1 by other sources.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis (4 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary).

Cases of tuberculosis in the District were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic, 74, New Briggate, Leeds, 1.

The domiciliary supervision and after-care of tuberculous patients is carried out by a Tuberculosis Health Visitor, who is attached to the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer.

Food Poisoning

No cases were notified.

Scabies

The arrangement whereby the Leeds City Council treat cases of scabies from the District at their treatment centre at Stanley Road, Leeds, 9, was continued.

No cases have been treated under this arrangement during the year.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CORRECTED)
RECEIVED DURING 1951

Smallpox	-
Diphtheria	-
Erysipelas	2
Scarlet fever	4
Typhoid	-
Paratyphoid	-
Measles	128
Whooping cough	52
Acute poliomyelitis	1
Acute Encephalitis	-
Meningococcal Infection	-
Dysentery	1
Pneumonia	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1
Tuberculosis	
(Respiratory)	15
(Other forms)	3
Food poisoning	-

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Horsforth	England and Wales
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.02
Meningococcal infection	Nil	0.03
Scarlet fever	0.28	1.11
Whooping cough	3.70	3.87
Diphtheria	Nil	0.02
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14
Smallpox	Nil	0.00
Measles	9.10	14.07
Pneumonia	0.78	0.99
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	Nil	0.03
Non-paralytic	0.07	0.02
Food poisoning	Nil	0.13

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1951

(CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

Disease Notified	Under 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Total Cases notified
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Measles	8	11	9	30	23	44	3	-	-	-	-	-	128
Whooping cough	1	5	5	7	6	24	2	-	1	1	-	-	52
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	3	3	11
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	9	16	15	39	29	74	5	2	4	1	3	3	200

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1951 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Scarlet fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	4
Measles	31	13	24	45	11	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	128
Whooping cough	-	1	2	14	16	12	2	4	-	1	-	-	52
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	11
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	34	17	28	59	29	15	3	6	1	3	3	2	200

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1951 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Erysipelas	1	1	-	-	-	2
Scarlet fever	1	2	-	1	-	4
Measles	21	9	41	22	35	128
Whooping cough	13	15	6	7	11	52
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	3	1	2	1	4	11
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis						
Respiratory	5	5	2	-	3	15
Other forms	-	1	-	2	-	3

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1951

Age Periods	NEW CASES *				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5 -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
75 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	15	6	1	3	3	1	-	1

* These include formal notifications and cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on Register at commencement of quarter	45	31	13	15
No. of cases notified first time during the quarter	10	5	1	2
No. of cases restored to the Register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	5	1	-	1
No. of cases removed from the Register	10	3	2	2
No. of cases remaining on the Register	50	34	12	16

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* [illegible] according to the incidence of the [illegible] of Health [illegible] by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	[illegible]	Females	[illegible]	Females
No. of cases on Registrar at commencement of quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of cases notified since the quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of cases removed from Register	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of cases [illegible] Register [illegible] by notification	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of [illegible] from the Register	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of [illegible] on Register	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HORSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1951/52

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor J. SHEARER
Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. PHILLIPS

Chairman of the Council: Councillor J.R.B. TURNER, J.P.

Councillor R. BARRETT
" E.A. BRAITHWAITE
" W. CHAMBERS
" (Mrs) A.H. HOLMES, J.P.
" W. WALKER, O.B.E.

THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: E.M. BIRTWISLE, M.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector: J. FLITTON, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Clerical Assistant: Miss F.J. WATSON
Pupil Assistant: M.F. DODSWORTH

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF HORSFORTH (BEING A REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1951)

Manor Road,
HORSFORTH.

August, 1952.

INTRODUCTION

I have given a title to this, my ninth Annual Report, in an endeavour to focus attention on the wide range of environmental sanitation falling to be administered in the Department, and to try to break down the serious limiting in the public mind of the phrase "sanitary condition".

The adjective "sanitary" is applicable to any work appertaining to, tending or designed to promote health, and it is in the wider meaning of the word that it is applied to that branch of local authority administration which deals with the application of sanitary science to the work of securing sound environment at home, at work, or at play. The creation of such an environment is not limited to the supervision of buildings and their furnishings, which are used by individuals either privately or in public, but centres also on the cleanliness and the purity of food, drink, and atmospheric conditions, and extends to cover most things which form part of the everyday life of our people.

There have been suggestions from many sources that because to the minds of a large section of the public "sanitary" has a very limited meaning, some other adjective might be used in its place, but it is significant that the English language contains no word which is a true synonym of "sanitary", and that the World Health Organisation have retained the phrase "environmental sanitation" to cover "the control of all those factors in man's physical environment which exercises or may exercise a deleterious effect on his physical, mental, or social well-being".

OFFICES AND STAFF

Difficulties with regard to Offices mentioned in my last Report, were largely overcome during the year by the erection of a prefabricated concrete building to house the whole of the Council's administrative staff, and the Department moved into accommodation in this building during August, 1951. Storage accommodation was found in neighbouring property in Parkside which awaits demolition.

The vacant post of Pupil Assistant was filled by the appointment of Martin Foster Dodsworth who commenced duties on the 1st May, 1951.

HOUSING

The annual review of the sanitary condition of the houses in which our people live has, during the past years, been written in a mood of serious depression. Indeed, the recital year after year of a very poor state of affairs which has no immediate remedy can produce no other effect if one is honest over one's apprisal of the position, and a review of the circumstances in 1951, and an examination of the possibilities of the immediate future holds little grounds for optimism.

As the problem grows in its seriousness year by year, so the factors working against the solution of the difficulties increase. In the past the demand has been focussed on a plea for more houses, but it is becoming very evident that mere numbers of houses, desirable as they are, will not alone solve the problem, but that the rents at which houses for letting can be provided must be a major consideration. This factor is constantly making itself felt, and it is obvious that those with large families who most need better accommodation, are severely handicapped in their endeavour to find the rent required for post-war houses. A review of the circumstances in which the worst class of house is occupied indicates that persons have drifted into this sub-standard accommodation because of the lower rents which are charged, and that however anxious they may be to secure better living conditions, they are faced with the impracticability of finding the money for a rent increase of anything from two to four hundred per cent.

The contribution towards solving this problem by the erection of new houses was limited. The Council brought fourteen new houses into occupation during the year, and the contribution by private enterprise was eight houses. It should be recorded that the Council's efforts were considerably retarded by a number of factors outside their control.

The list of applicants for Council-owned houses which stood at 452 at the commencement of the year, rose to 491 at the close, and while it is probable that these figures include a number of persons who have now solved their housing problem by other means and would not now desire one of our houses, it must be appreciated that the demand for accommodation to rent, the provision of which seems to be the sole prerogative of local authorities, continues to grow, and outstrips the provision of new accommodation.

The old and worn-out property that a number of our townspeople occupy has continued to deteriorate, and it would appear that there can be no reasonable forecast that we shall be able to alleviate the conditions in much of this property within a period during which it would be reasonable to expect these people to put up with unsound accommodation, yet at the same time the continuation of the limitation on rents produces for the owners of this property an unsolvable problem in trying to fund routine repairs.

Another serious factor arises from the considerable increase in the Birthrate during the years 1946 and 1947, which, though it tapered off in 1948 and 1949, only in 1950 dropped to a rate below the pre-war Birthrate. It will be appreciated that somewhere about 1966/7 there will be a greatly increased demand for additional housing accommodation, and fifteen years would seem to be all too short a time to prepare for this increase. When one considers that with the most optimistic estimates of housing progress, our present programme for the clearance of unfit houses and the abatement of overcrowding will only then be getting into its proper stride, one can see a serious problem for those who are in office during this period.

A record of work done in securing housing repairs and the abatement of nuisances follows:-

Inspection of dwellinghouses:

The number of visits to dwellinghouses during the year are summarised as follows:-

	Visits
Housing Inspections and re-inspections	1416
Housing defects investigated	558
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	12
Alterations and conversions	68
Drainage	138
Overcrowding	10
Applications for Council Houses and exchanges	35
Building Licence applications	46
Refuse collection	564
Disinfection	38
Disinfestation	68
Rodent Infestations	207
Cellar flooding	32
Accumulations	14
Keeping of animals	8
Miscellaneous	11

Details of work carried out to abate the various matters found requiring attention are summarised as follows:-

	Abated
Roofs repaired	25
External walls re-pointed	7
Walls and outbuildings repaired	5
Wallplaster repaired	17
Fireplaces, kitchen ranges repaired or renewed	28
Chimneys repaired	5
Ceiling plaster repaired	7

	Abated
Dampness abated	23
Floors repaired or renewed	6
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	5
Window frames repaired or renewed	15
Window cords and fasteners renewed	7
Blocked drains, w.c's and gullies cleared	139
R.W.P's and eaves guttering repaired or renewed	27
R.W.P's disconnected	2
Drains repaired or relaid	15
Drains tested	39
Waterclosets repaired	23
Waterclosets deansed	2
Cesspools emptied	4
New sinks and waste pipes fitted	14
Gullies renewed	8
Pail closets renewed	2
Insufficient closet accommodation abated	2
Sewers repaired and cleansed	8
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	2
Wash boilers renewed	1
Dry rot abated	3
Paths repaired or relaid	3
Ratproofing carried out	6
Inspection chambers repaired	2
Vermin and other pests eradicated	12
Yard drainage	1
Premises disinfested	3
Premises disinfected	15
Bedding, clothing, etc. disinfected	12
Cellar flooding abated	6
Dustbins renewed	260
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	14

Action taken during the year to secure the abatement of nuisances was as follows:-

Informal Notices served	133
Informal Notices complied with ...	116
Statutory Notices served	57
Statutory Notices complied with ...	48
Legal Proceedings	1

The Table of Housing Statistics asked for by the West Riding County Council is reproduced for your information:-

HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1951

County District: Horsforth.

Number of dwelling houses in the district	4571
Number of back-to-back houses included in above ...	329
1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	558
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1416
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	12
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	39
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action:-	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	8
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	492
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	82
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	65
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	6
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1) Number of representations, etc. made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made — Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit — Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year — Not known

(2) Number of families dwelling therein — Not known

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein — Not known

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year — 3

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year — 1

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases — 3

5. New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By the Local Authority:-	Permanent type	14
	Temporary type	0
By Private Enterprise		8

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Any action in connection with Section 20, "Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation". — Nil

Action taken under the Housing Acts since the cessation of hostilities in 1945 is summarised as follows:-

	No. of Houses	Persons Displaced
1. (a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11.	4	12
(b) Houses on which Demolition Orders have been made as a result of formal proceedings under Section 11, but which have not yet been demolished.	3	-
2. Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11.	2	9
3. (a) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11.	1	2
(b) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 but not yet implemented.	2	-
(c) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 that works will be executed to render house fit for occupation.	1	4

BUILDING LICENSING

Before the commencement of the licensing year, the Council were informed that their monetary licensing ceiling for 1951 would be £3,265, and in view of difficulties which had arisen during 1950, when the allocation of Licences was exhausted early in the year, the Council found themselves compelled to place a very severe curb on all work needing Licences, and only applications of exceptional necessity were granted.

It was not possible to consider the issue of any Licences for painting and decorating work, it being felt that such painting and decorating as might be necessary should be limited to that which could be done within the £100 free limit. The erection of garages in connection with private houses was also cut out from licensing consideration on the grounds that if Licences were refused for work to dwellinghouses, there was no justification for allowing any of our Licence allocation to be used in the erection of such buildings. All applications which passed these two limits were carefully scrutinised and applicants required to utilise to the full their free limit of £100 before asking for a Licence, and even after this limitation a number of Licences were severely cut and some refused entirely.

Owing to the very restricted allocation, it was necessary to rule out extensive works which would have taken an unfair proportion of the allocation. This prevented the formation during the year of two additional flats in a building already used for this purpose, and the conversion of one large house into two smaller houses.

Many would-be applicants for Licences, after having the position explained to them, refrained from making formal applications owing to the unlikelihood of a Licence being granted.

Licences issued numbered 18, to a total value of £4,306.

It will be apparent that not only were the Council compelled to be ruthless in rejecting much necessary repair and reconditioning work, but that the operations of the Council as an authority requiring the repair and maintenance of privately-owned property under the provisions of the Public Health Act and the Housing Act were curtailed so as not to embarrass the Committee responsible for controlling the issue of building licences.

The district contains a fairly high proportion of large residential premises and normal works of maintenance would often exceed the £100 free limit, but under the present circumstances no assistance could be given in these cases by the issue of Licences.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Council considered five formal applications for Licences to erect or station and use moveable dwellings within their area. Three were granted, two being renewals of Licences previously granted for short periods, the third being a new Licence for a period of seven months on an agricultural site.

The two applications which were refused embodied suggestions for the siting of vans on very restricted sites where, in the view of the Council, it was impracticable to station and use moveable dwellings without the creation of a nuisance.

The Council continued to maintain the view that trailer caravans were not suitable for use as permanent housing accommodation, and many applicants who applied informally for information as to the possibilities of securing Licences for such accommodation refrained from making formal application when informed of the Council's attitude. I am sure that the Council have adopted a correct view in relation to this problem, but it is unfortunate that many of the manufacturers of these trailer caravans advertise them as being suitable for use in place of houses, and in some cases it has been found that the vans have actually been bought and delivery taken before the purchaser has appreciated the difficulties of finding a suitable site.

At the close of the year two site Licences were in force and one Licence to erect or station and use a moveable dwelling.

Present-day public health legislation is not as suitable as it might be for dealing with the present situation by means of Licences, and the development of town planning control, which to a certain extent runs parallel with control under the Public Health Act, 1936, causes considerable confusion in the minds of would-be occupiers of moveable dwellings. The time has undoubtedly arrived when there should be some closer link between public health and town planning control, possibly by Town Planning Authorities concerning themselves with siting and protection of amenity and leaving to Sanitary Authorities the control of methods of occupation and use.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The main public concern is undoubtedly with regard to the state of the River Aire which forms the Southern boundary of the district, and which, unfortunately, is so polluted as to turn what would be a considerable asset to the amenities of the district into a deterrent to would-be users of the river side footpaths. It is nearly a hundred years since a report was presented to Parliament on the best means of preventing the pollution of this River, and yet public opinion has not been sufficiently strong to result in action which would remove unnecessary pollution being put into force. One can only hope

that the newly-formed Rivers Board will be able to achieve in the future what its predecessors have striven for but been unable to accomplish, and building on the foundations of the considerable work put in by its predecessors present to the thousands of people living in close proximity to the banks of the Aire with a river which might be a credit to this great valley.

Some of the streams running through the district to join the River carry a certain amount of pollution, and a number of old stone drains and culverts still exist which are now mainly used for the disposal of surface water but appear to have connections from sink waste pipes, etc., which are difficult to trace.

DRAINAGE

I have previously drawn attention to the lack of adequate surface water drainage, particularly in the areas of the district which have been developed without the making-up of roads, and the steep gradient on which many of them are constructed and the loose nature of their surfaces causes considerable erosion in times of rain storms and the very rapid silting up of gullies in the lower reaches or in the made-up streets on which the surface water discharges. It has been found on many occasions that street gullies thoroughly cleansed can be completely blocked with silt as a result of one heavy rain storm. The resumption of a programme of making-up private streets and providing adequate drainage, which unfortunately is still held up owing to the National economic position, is the only solution to this problem.

Investigations were continued into drainage being received into an old stone sewer in the Newlay district, and at the close of the year the Council had accepted a scheme for taking out of this sewer certain house drainage and for the provision of a storm water relief.

Investigations into surface water drainage in the Outwood Lane area revealed that the source of considerable flooding in the cellars of certain houses was due to the complete silting up of a surface water culvert and the absence of any proper outlet for the large amount of water which it was carrying. Part of the outlet was re-laid in a programme of highway improvement, and the provision of a further length of sewer to connect the culvert up with the main surface water drainage system is to be carried out in the near future.

It is obvious from the investigation of a considerable number of complaints which we receive annually that a great deal of dampness in houses in the district is due to the absence of precautions to deal with the abnormal amount of surface water which accumulates on building sites as a result of the heavy clay which exists in many areas near the surface of the ground. The blockage of land drains put in many years ago and lost sight of is also a considerable contributory factor.

There are 93 houses in the district which are still not served by the Council's sewers, sewage from these houses being dealt with by means of cesspools or small private disposal plants. Except in the case of premises situated in the agricultural zone, this method of disposal is far from satisfactory and gives rise to constant difficulties and embarrassment to occupiers. Six of the houses in the district are connected to the sewers of Aireborough Urban District Council and six to a sewer in the City of Leeds.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council have continued their review of sanitary accommodation to various types of premises in the district, and where necessary owners and occupiers have been encouraged to provide additional facilities. Investigation was made of the sanitary accommodation of the Day Schools in the district, and comparison of the accommodation provided with the present standards of the Minister of Education showed that in all instances the accommodation was under standard - in some cases seriously under standard.

It is unfortunate that the present financial position of the country retards the improvement of School premises in matters such as this, as it will be readily appreciated that the habits formed by children during their school days form the pattern of their life in after years, and particularly in the case of those children who will subsequently find their work in the food trades and in other occupations where extreme hygienic standards are required. Education at a later stage is not easily accomplished.

When dealing with lack of sanitary accommodation, owners and occupiers of premises are very ready to point their finger at Council-owned properties and to suggest that the Council should put its own house in order before proceeding in their particular case, and it is pleasing to report that one of the cases in which the Council have been below standard for some time has been dealt with by the provision of new conveniences at the Cemetery and the provision of more adequate drainage arrangements for the Cemetery Lodge.

WATER SUPPLY

The Council waterworks undertaking supplies water to 4,546 of the 4,571 houses in the district, and all new houses and undertakings recently erected have been linked up to the Council's supply mains. Of the 25 houses not so supplied, 7 receive their water from the Yeadon Waterworks Company mains and the remaining 18 from wells and springs.

The approximate populations so served are as follows:-

Horsforth U.D.C. water mains	14,166
Yeadon Waterworks Company	16
Private wells and springs	118

An amount of water is purchased in bulk from Leeds Corporation Waterworks and distributed through the Council's own mains to supplement the supply from our own works.

The Council's Waterworks Committee maintained a policy of constantly improving their arrangements for the impounding and treatment of water at their Waterworks and for the piping in of ditches and other water courses which feed the reservoirs, so as to reduce the possibility of pollution and to increase efficiency of collection. Steps were also taken during the year to remove an accumulation of silt in the residium lodge at the middle reservoir so as to assist in increasing storage capacity.

Bacteriological and Chemical sampling has continued. 21 Bacteriological samples were taken, 12 of which were reported upon as being unsatisfactory, but in general the quality of the water available to consumers was excellent. One Chemical sample was taken and reported to be satisfactory. Proposals for the use of a private supply in connection with the opening of a Special School at the premises of a former Convalescent Home were discussed with officials of the West Riding County Council and suggestions made for certain safeguards, but it is apparent that the laying of a water main to serve the premises in the upper portion of Scotland Lane and at Dean Head is very desirable. The laying of such a main would enable 15 of the 18 premises on private supplies to be guaranteed a pure and constant supply.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF WORKPLACES

(i) Factories.

There were 58 routine inspections and 3 detailed inspections made during the year under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. The factories at present on our register are classified as follows:-

Motor Vehicle Repairs	11
Baking	11
Letterpress printing	1
Plumbing	3
Joinery	7
Engineers & Smiths	3
Sheet Metal Work	1
Tinsmiths & Welding	1
Boot & Shoe Manufacturing	2
Boot & Shoe Repairs	3
Cabinet Making	1
Radio Engineering	3
Electrical Engineering	1
Electricity Generating	2
Manufacturing Chemists	1
Corn Grinding	1

Leather Tanning	1
Soap Making	1
Firewood Merchants	2
Esterification	1
Mantle Alterations	3
Worsted Spinning	2
Cloth Finishing	1
Woollen Spinning and Weaving	1
Woollen Worsted Weaving	1
Scrap Metal	1
Paper Baling and Rag Sorting	2
Laundry	1
Dry Cleaning	1
Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction	4

Inspections and action taken are summarised as follows:-

	No. on Register	Inspections	Defects found	Remedied
Factories with power	63	36	11	6
Factories without power	7	12	1	1
Other premises	4	10	-	-
	74	58	12	7

Details of the defects found were:-

Want of cleanliness		3
Sanitary conveniences	- Insufficient	2
	- Unsuitable or defective	2
	- Not separate for sexes	1
Failure to exhibit abstract of the Factories Act		4

Informal action secured the necessary remedy in all these cases and it was not necessary to resort to any statutory action or prosecutions during the year.

(ii) Outworkers.

There is no great demand for this type of employment amongst the residents of the district, and only 5 persons were on the register at the close of the year. Four of these carry out work to wearing apparel and one in connection with textile weaving. No unsatisfactory conditions were found in connection with this section.

(iii) Workplaces.

12 inspections were made of offices and other workplaces. Two premises were found to be without adequate sanitary accommodation and conditions were remedied by the erection of additional accommodation by the owners. One very unsatisfactory structure used as a cobbler's shop was demolished and the site cleared.

(iv) Shops.

24 inspections were carried out under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

The following unsatisfactory conditions were found and informal action taken to secure their remedy:-

	Carried forward from 1950	Found during 1951	Abated
Inadequate sanitary accommodation	1	2	2
Insufficient ventilation	1	1	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(i) Milk supply.

It is pleasing to be able to report that there is a steady, though gradual acceptance by milk retailers of the necessity of bottling all milk for retail distribution, and it is hoped that the public, appreciating the advantage to them of receiving milk in containers sterilised and sealed on registered premises, will press the few remaining retailers of loose milk to improve their methods so that one hundred per cent. distribution of bottled milk might be achieved.

Much as one might bemoan the necessity for pasteurisation as a means of ensuring a satisfactory milk, it must be admitted that pasteurisation, once regarded as an insult to a farmer's capacity to produce a clean milk, has now taken its place as one of the major factors in safeguarding the supply of this vital commodity, and experience is showing that the combination of the application of pasteurisation to milk produced as a graded milk is strongly to be advised.

Many of the retailers are quick to realise the sales value of a modern purpose-made delivery van, and the protection afforded from dust, dirt, rain and sun should be more readily appreciated by those who take an interest in how the food they buy is transported.

The general standard of milk supply in the district is good, and sampling during the year produced the following results:-

(a) Bacteriological

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised) milk	4	-
Pasteurised milk	4	-
Tuberculin Tested milk	4	1
Sterilised milk	2	-
Ungraded milk	10	4
	24	5

(b) Chemical

Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
12	-

Although all the Chemical samples are reported to be satisfactory, one of the samples had a fat content below the presumptive limit of 8.5% set down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, but the freezing point test indicated that water had not been added to this particular milk.

In previous Reports I have drawn attention to the production by certain Dairy Farmers of milk which is below the normal standards.

Information was received that a resident in a neighbouring district was suffering from undulent fever which was suspected to arise from the consumption of milk. 14 special samples were collected from the herd which was involved, and eventually two cows were traced which were secreting brucella abortus organisms in their milk. The farmer was very anxious to co-operate and expressed his thanks for the assistance that we were able to give in tracing these particular animals, and the cows were removed from the herd and slaughtered.

Licences issued for the sale of designated milk were as follows:-

Tuberculin Tested	7
Pasteurised	2
Sterilised	15

There appears to be an increasing demand for Sterilised milk and the number of shops retailing this grade increased from 9 in the previous year to the 15 mentioned above.

(ii) Meat.

The arrangements outlined in former years have continued to operate. The meat received for distribution in Horsforth comes from the Leeds distribution centre and is allocated from a vehicle by a representative of the Horsforth Butchers' Association. The methods of distribution employed are not at all satisfactory and leave much to be desired.

One of the local butchers was in possession of meat which on examination was found to be affected with Tuberculosis. The meat had not been received through official channels. Proceedings were instituted under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and at the subsequent Court Hearing he was fined £20.

(iii) Ice-Cream.

Thirty-five premises are registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of Ice-Cream or the storage of Ice-Cream intended for sale. Three of these premises are also registered for the manufacture of Ice-Cream for the purpose of sale, but only one

of these premises is regularly used for this purpose. There is an increasing tendency on the part of retailers to change over from the sale of a loose product to wrapped Ice-Cream blocks, and only in two cases do retailers dispense this commodity in a loose form. Eighty-six inspections were made to these premises and conditions generally were found to be good.

Thirty-one samples were procured for submission to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological grading.

20	samples	were	placed	in	provisional	grade	1
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
0	"	"	"	"	"	"	4

These results show a marked improvement over the results for the previous year.

In addition 13 samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical analysis. He reported on these samples as follows:-

Sample No.	Fat	Sugar	Milk Solids (not fat)
1	9.95	16.41	14.10 per cent.
2	8.45	13.44	14.00 "
3	9.32	9.60	10.25 "
4	8.12	19.34	16.65 "
5	9.52	18.18	21.04 "
6	11.02	15.35	21.16 "
7	5.04	10.88	17.10 "
8	8.41	13.10	9.61 "
9	6.72	17.11	18.14 "
10	5.55	13.42	19.52 "
11	15.90	9.60 Per cent.	Not examined for
12	8.80	8.87 "	Not examined for
13	6.80	19.33 "	Not examined for

All the samples complied with the provisions of the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951.

It was found that one of the Grocer's shops was retailing a commodity known as "Strawberry Mousse" which appeared to be so similar to Ice-Cream as to be regarded as such for the administration of the appropriate legislation. A sample was submitted to the Public Analyst who confirmed this view, and the occupier of the premises concerned was asked to apply for registration. The sale of the commodity eventually ceased.

Mention should be made of the increase in the sale of Iced Lollies by retailers of Ice-Cream. The conditions of manufacture and the materials from which they are produced give rise to serious doubts as to their fitness in some cases, and it may well be that additional legislative control will be necessary.

(iv) Unsound food.

Food examined and found to be unfit for human consumption was as follows:-

(a) Tinned Goods

	Lbs	Ozs
139 tins of Meat	324	10
30 tins of Milk	30	-
23 tins of Fish	21	13
92 tins of Peas	49	8
40 tins of Fruit	36	15
4 tins of miscellaneous food	6	7
(b) Other Foods		
Cakes	12	-
Cheese	5	10
Meat	26	8
Rabbits (imported)	90	-
Fruit Salad (bottled)	3	10
	607	1

Two cases arose of members of the public bringing food to the Office containing foreign material. One involved the presence of a packing case nail in a jar of Mincemeat produced by one of the most reputable manufacturers in the country, the second case being the presence of part of the body of a Beetle in a packet of imported dried Bilberries. Both cases were dealt with informally, the manufacturers of the Mincemeat and the packers of the Bilberries each demonstrating the extreme care which was taken to prevent such foreign material finding its way into their products in the normal way, and undertook to increase their vigilance in this respect. In both cases the complainants expressed themselves to be completely satisfied with the action which we took.

(v) Catering Licences.

Effective liaison exists with the Officers of the Ministry of Food with regard to the issue of catering licences, and all applicants for such licences are required to secure a certificate that I am satisfied as to the suitability of their premises before the issue of a licence is considered. This is a most useful method of ensuring not only that catering premises are brought up to standard before catering commences, but that persons who are considering the possibility of launching out in this way are made aware of the whole of our requirements before committing themselves in other ways.

(vi) Public Houses.

I reported particularly on these premises last year and as a result of the survey to which I referred, interviews took place with representatives of all the Brewery Companies

and agreement reached as to improvements which were to be carried out. The work falling to be done is summarised as follows and those remedied during the year are noted:-

	No. of Premises	Remedied during the year
Inadequate washing facilities for staff	11	2
Inadequate female sanitary accommodation	6	1
Unsatisfactory cellar drainage	3	2
Defective yard paving	1	1
Insufficient hot water to bar sink	1	1
Unsatisfactory bar sinks	2	2
Unsatisfactory beer pipes	1	1
Inadequate ventilation of public rooms	10	2

Thirty-two inspections were made during the carrying out of this work.

Mechanical glass washing apparatus has been installed in three of the premises and there has been a considerable increase in the number of licencees using sterilising agents in the washing of glasses, etc.

All the premises were found to be well maintained and in a good state of cleanliness and internal decoration.

The Ministry of Works were supplied, at their request, with a list of premises that we felt should have priority in the carrying out of improvements.

(vii) Fried Fish Shops.

Arising out of a survey carried out during 1950, the occupiers of ten of the eleven fried fish and chip shops in the district carried out considerable works of improvement. The eleventh shop, the property of the Council, was closed and will not again be used as a food shop.

Details of the work done to the various premises are set out below:-

1. Washing facilities provided in the shop and preparation room.
2. Construction of a new preparation room on ground floor adjacent to shop. Discontinued use of unsatisfactory basement preparation room. Painting of shop.
3. Floor of preparation room properly sloped and drained. Impervious surround to preparation room walls. Walls and ceiling cleansed and painted.
4. Preparation room reconstructed. Washing facilities provided.
5. Unsatisfactory potato preparation room demolished and rebuilt with permanent material. Unsatisfactory siting of w.c. remedied.
6. Defective floor of preparation room repaired. Walls repaired and rendered with impervious material. Washing facilities provided. Cleansing of walls and ceiling of shop.

7. Washing facilities provided in shop.
Washing facilities provided in preparation room.
Walls and ceiling of preparation room cleansed.

8. Washing facilities provided in preparation room.

9. Walls of preparation room rendered with impervious material.

10. New preparation room formed in yard at rear of shop.

11. One fried fish and chip shop, the property of the Council, closed and utilised as a Council's store.

Thirty-one inspections were made of these shops during the year and the general standard is now good.

(viii) Other Food Premises.

108 inspections were made of other food retailing premises, and matters requiring attention are shown in the list below with a note as to those which were remedied during the year:-

	Carried forward from 1950	Found in 1951	Remedied
Inadequate washing facilities	5	3	6
Inadequate sanitary accommodation	-	1	-
Unsatisfactory preparation rooms	2	-	2
Defective ceilings	3	2	4
Defective floors	1	1	2
Painting, cleansing etc. required	3	3	6
Unsatisfactory ventilation	1	1	1
Other conditions	-	6	4

(ix) Clean Food Byelaws.

There has been general acceptance by food traders of the requirements of the Clean Food Byelaws approved by the Council last year, and no contraventions were observed during the many inspections that were carried out.

(x) Bakehouses.

Twenty-eight inspections were made of the bakehouses in the district. Two were found to require painting and cleansing and this work was carried out as a result of informal action. Advice was given to the occupier of one of the premises who was considering extending his facilities.

(xi) Cleaner Food Exhibition.

On the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th October, an Exhibition was staged in the Mechanics' Institute, Horsforth, as part of our general activities to focus attention on the need for cleaner handling of food, and to show what is being done in many directions to improve the standard of food supplies.

The North-Eastern Gas Board and the Yorkshire Electricity Board each provided a detailed stand demonstrating apparatus which they provide for the use of the housewife in connection with the storage, washing, preparation and cooking of food. The Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health loaned stands illustrating their respective interests in this subject, and the Central Council for Health Education loaned a display showing the dangers of food poisoning, this stand being illustrated with material supplied by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society staged a display covering the production and distribution of graded milk, Ice-Cream, and other milk products. A full range of refrigerated counters, showcases and storage cabinets was on view and attention drawn to the advantage of the pre-packing of food by a display of various types of wrappers and packages. Ventilation, detergents and sterilants, the control of insect pests and rodents, were fully illustrated.

Cookery demonstrations were staged twice each day by the North-Eastern Gas Board and the Yorkshire Electricity Board, and by co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, there was a continuous showing of films appropriate to the Exhibition.

The Exhibition was opened on the 2nd October by Colonel Cyril Banks, M.B.E., M.P., with the Chairman of the Council, Councillor J.R.B. Turner, J.P., in the Chair, supported by Councillor F. Phillips, the Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee. On the 4th October, the Exhibition was opened by Mrs. M.A.B. Symington, the President of the Townswomen's Guild, with Mrs. G. Riley, Chairman of the Townswomen's Guild, in the Chair, supported by Councillor Mrs. A.H. Holmes, J.P.

Organised parties of schoolchildren in the care of their Teachers, and members of the public responded well to our invitation to visit the Exhibition, and it is estimated that some two thousand persons passed through during the four days that it was open.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee have for many years been endeavouring to organise an exhibition to demonstrate to the general public and all responsible for house building the wide range of appliances which are now available for cooking, water heating and space heating without the risk of producing pollution of the atmosphere, a factor which contributes so greatly and so unnecessarily to the work of the housewife in endeavouring to keep her home, its furnishings and her family's clothes in a clean condition. It is all too seldom that people pause to consider the terrific wastage of money which is involved in the

uneconomic burning of raw fuel, and its contribution to ill-health in the strain which it places on the respiratory organs of the body, and on its generally depreciating effect on buildings, plant life and almost everything which is exposed to the atmosphere. I am happy to be able to record that during 1951 the Committee were able partly to realise their ambition by arranging for a Stand at the Brighter Homes Exhibition held in Leeds in September, and through the generosity of the Coal Utilisation Joint Council, the North-Eastern Gas Board, and the Yorkshire Electricity Board, a wide range of domestic appliances was demonstrated to the public, to Members of local authorities and to other interested persons who expressed great interest in a subject which few of them had ever realised as one of the major problems of our present-day life.

It is unfortunate that the need for very stringent economy in the erection of new dwellings, both by local authorities and by private enterprise, very often restricts choice in the type of appliance which is installed, and that the present fuel position tends to disinterest persons in the use of smokeless solid fuels, but despite these adverse factors there is a general tendency for people to become more conscious of the necessity of efficient heating and cooking appliances.

The following tables illustrate the degree of pollution occurring in this district during the year as compared with previous years, the data being obtained from the result of observations with a standard soot deposit gauge and a gauge for the estimation of sulphur, both of which are stationed in the garden at the rear of No.78, Broadgate Walk, and our thanks are again due to Mr. B. Holmes for his permission to use his garden for this purpose.

Considerable attention was given to industrial pollution. Thirty-six 30-minute observations showed contravention of the black smoke Byelaw in twelve cases. Suitable advisory action was taken.

ANNUAL SOOTFALL DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

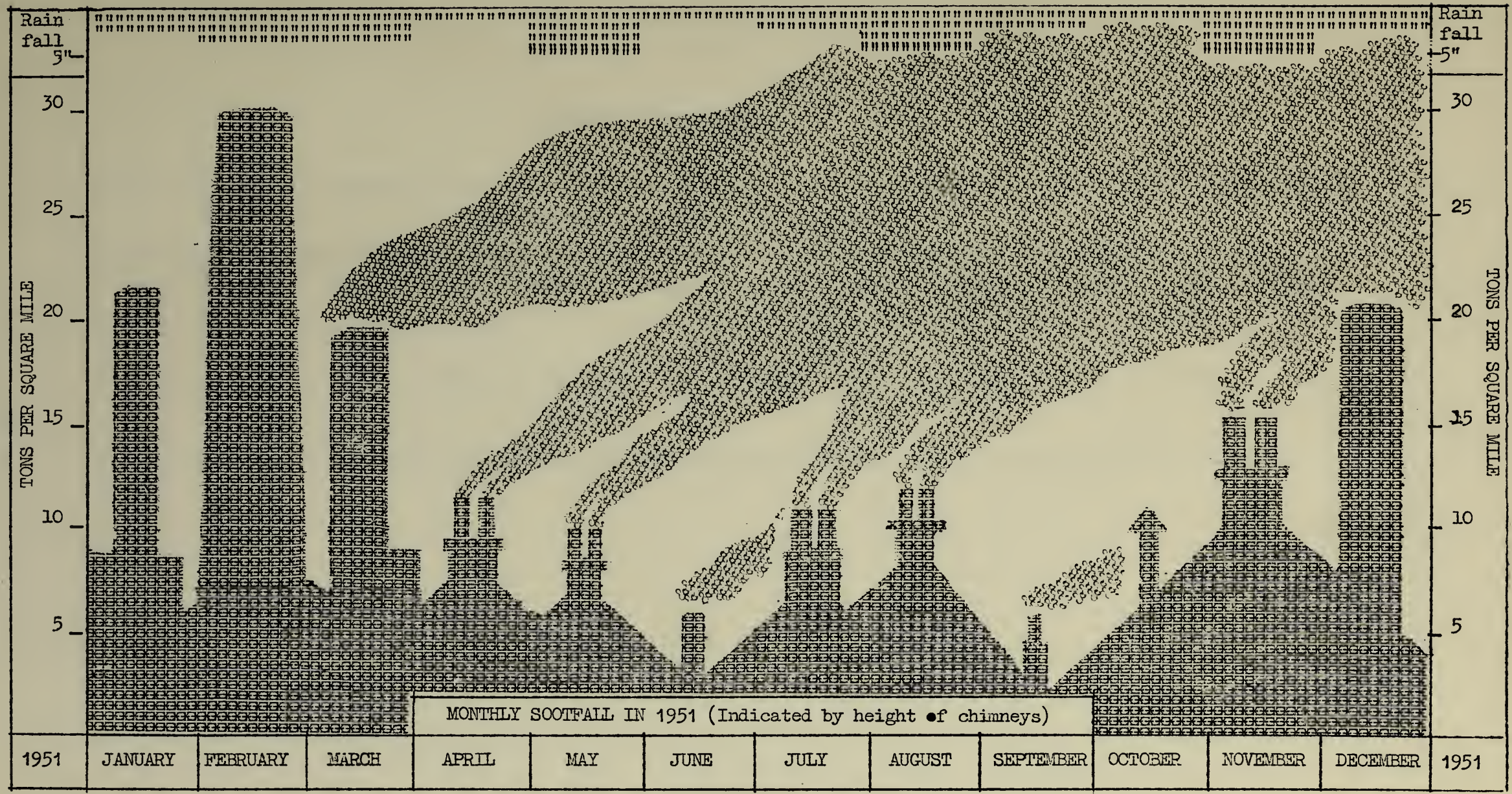
	Tons per square mile
1947	165.63
1948	171.66
1949	183.88
1950	172.96
1951	183.62

ANNUAL RAINFALL DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

1947	26.29 inches
1948	23.62 inches
1949	27.00 inches
1950	29.61 inches
1951	35.50 inches

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR 1951 - MONTHLY ANALYSES

MONTH	RAINFALL INCHES	TOTAL SOLIDS	UNDISSOLVED MATTER	DISSOLVED MATTER	TAR	SULPHATE AS SO_4	CHLORINE AS Cl.	LIME AS Ca.
JANUARY ...	2.4	23.77	17.45	6.32	.23	2.00	1.71	.16
FEBRUARY ...	3.2	30.43	23.25	7.18	.72	3.03	1.25	.65
MARCH ...	3.2	19.82	11.66	8.16	.39	3.42	1.61	.55
APRIL ...	1.2	12.25	4.35	7.90	.36	1.84	.88	.46
MAY ...	5.0	9.71	3.82	5.89	.26	2.66	.92	.32
JUNE ...	1.1	7.14	3.36	3.78	.42	1.08	.75	.06
JULY ...	2.4	11.79	2.10	9.69	.13	2.56	.72	.16
AUGUST ...	5.0	13.07	3.85	9.22	.42	4.15	1.81	.19
SEPTEMBER ...	2.1	6.81	1.84	4.97	.32	1.11	.39	.13
OCTOBER ...	1.4	12.05	6.88	5.17	.36	1.77	.72	.09
NOVEMBER ...	5.3	15.28	5.40	9.88	.75	3.95	1.11	.36
DECEMBER ...	3.2	21.50	7.80	13.70	.55	5.46	2.83	.42
TOTALS	35.5	183.62	91.76	91.86	4.91	33.03	14.70	3.55


Rain fall 5"
30
25
20
15
10
5
TONS PER SQUARE MILE
MONTHLY SOOTFALL IN 1951 (Indicated by height of chimneys)
1951
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
1951

SULPHUR ESTIMATION

MILLIGRAMS SO_3 PER 1000 SQ. CM. PER DAY											
JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
13.4	16.9	10.3	0.66	0.70	0.57	0.68	1.06	1.03	1.47	1.57	1.98

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The operation of the Sections of the Public Health Act designed to control offensive trades is normally restricted to the one factory which we have registered for soap boiling.

During the year the Council received an application for their consent to the establishment of the trade of rag dealer. In the first instance the application was for temporary consent to use a wooden building for a period of three months and this was granted. With an increase in business the applicant moved to more permanent accommodation and asked for consent for an extended period. In view of a number of unsatisfactory factors attached to this second application, it was refused. After considerable administrative action the business was removed to an adjoining district.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Routine disinfection has taken place following the removal of cases of Infectious Disease to Hospital, and in some cases terminal disinfection has been carried out after the recovery of patients nursed at home.

The time is opportune for the Council to consider whether modern developments in the theory of the spread of certain Infectious Diseases do not suggest some amendment of our routine in connection with disinfection.

No cases occurred during the year for the use of our disinfestation services to deal with bed bugs, fleas, etc., but our assistance is frequently sought by the occupiers of premises concerned with a wide range of other types of infestation, including crickets, ants, cockroaches, wasps and hornets. Effective action was taken in all cases and the residents showed great appreciation of this service.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council's policy of assisting occupiers of premises who are unfortunate enough to be infested with rats or mice has been continued and the public are very good at giving information of infestations. Their eagerness to do so may be considerably influenced by the knowledge that the Council will rid them of these pests. Methods mentioned in previous reports were continued and generally occupiers have been willing to carry out ratproofing subsequent to our dealing with the infestations, although in one case action had to be taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and the work of ratproofing done in default of the owner. Twenty-five infestations were dealt with involving 207 visits. The Council's sewers are remarkably free from rat infestations, their comparatively small size and the steep gradient at which many of them are laid no doubt contributing very greatly to this.

The information and statistics in this section of the Report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1952.

All the public cleansing services were affected by the general difficulties of the Department in securing a suitable and adequate labour force, and there were periods when the collection and disposal of refuse was the only service which could be kept going, and this only at the expense of street sweeping, gully cleansing and other incidental services. Local Authorities are not alone in these difficulties, but unfortunately the general public, who have come to look more and more to the public services for the maintenance of a high standard of municipal cleansing, very often fail to realise how powerless the Council are when faced with such problems. It is evident that there is a growing tendency for the occupiers of premises to leave more and more for the Council to do, and it is only rarely these days that one finds persons who are willing to sweep the footpath in front of their own houses and to pick up litter and remove weeds. Twenty years ago the Council were called upon to do very little footpath cleansing, but nowadays the bulk of this work is left for our attention. The increased cost of labour, transport and other services, coupled with the necessity of keeping the call on the Rate Fund as low as possible, contributes to the impossibility of the position.

Refuse Collection.

This service was continued, using similar methods to preceding years, and although it has not been possible to bring the service back to a pre-war footing when refuse was collected weekly, the average period between collections was maintained at something less than ten days. Trailers were utilised for working with the refuse collection vehicles and wherever possible salvageable waste was kept separate from other refuse during collection. It is obvious that this is one of the factors which delays collection work, but not only does separation at the collection stage save a great deal of additional labour at the point of disposal, but also allows for salvage before material such as paper has deteriorated in value through contact with dirty refuse.

Considerable experiment has been carried out by other authorities in the use of specially designed refuse collection vehicles which allow for the compacting of the refuse in the vehicle. This facility on a large capacity vehicle reduces very considerably the time lost through frequent journeys to the refuse disposal point. Considerations of labour have resulted in experiment in apparatus for lifting bins from floor level and discharging them dustlessly into the collecting vehicle. These are both matters which I think should be considered by the Council when a new refuse collection vehicle is purchased.

Refuse Disposal.

We have continued to dispose of the whole of the refuse collected in the district at the Calverley Bridge disposal site, and with an increase in the amount of covering material which has been made available to us from various sources, conditions on the Tip have been satisfactory.

In previous years I have repeatedly drawn attention to difficulties in disposal resulting from the distance between the disposal site and the Salvage Depot. At the end of this year a new garage and Salvage Depot was in course of erection on land immediately adjacent to the Calverley Bridge Tip, and at the time of writing this Report we are now in occupation of these new premises and are experiencing considerable improvement by the centralising of our activities in this way.

During the year an endeavour was made to encourage all persons who had any type of refuse to dispose of in the district to bring it to our Tip in order to avoid unsightly and troublesome dumping of refuse on vacant building plots and other disused ground in various parts of the township. Our efforts have been only partially successful and I would like it to be widely known that the Council are willing to accept such material free of charge so long as it is brought to our Tip during normal working hours and deposited in accordance with our tipping programme.

Salvage.

The year will long be remembered amongst officers dealing with local authority salvage as a time when the price for waste paper reached unrealistic high levels, and when owing to a considerable shortage of this material during the early part of the year, all manner of private merchants commenced collection services and there was general encouragement for all and sundry to enter the waste paper recovery field. This unnatural activity, coupled with the unparalleled increase in prices completely unbalanced the market and Paper and Board Mills started 1952 holding stocks far in excess of normal and purchased at very inflated prices. Within a few weeks prices available to local authorities fell very rapidly and at the same time private collecting agencies ceased their activities and threw back on the Council's collecting services the considerable tonnage of waste paper which they had been recovering.

It will be seen from the statistics set out below that although we handled less salvageable materials, the inflated price for waste paper resulted in an increase of over £900 over the value of materials recovered during the year 1950/51. A graph follows showing the development of our activities in salvage since 1939, and the part played by paper, textiles and metals in the total value of material sold.

The payment of a salvage bonus was continued, and at the request of the District Auditor, arrangements were made for it to be based on the actual tonnage collected rather than on a fluctuating figure dependent on value.

A statement of the amount of bonus paid is included with details of costs.

COSTS

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Statistics of work performed and costs

Loads collected	2,331
Weight of material collected	3,483 Tons
Visits to premises	182,053
Miles covered	15,593
Total nett cost of collection and disposal.. (including loan charges)	£4,698
Cost per ton	£1.6s.11d.
Cost per visit	6.19d.

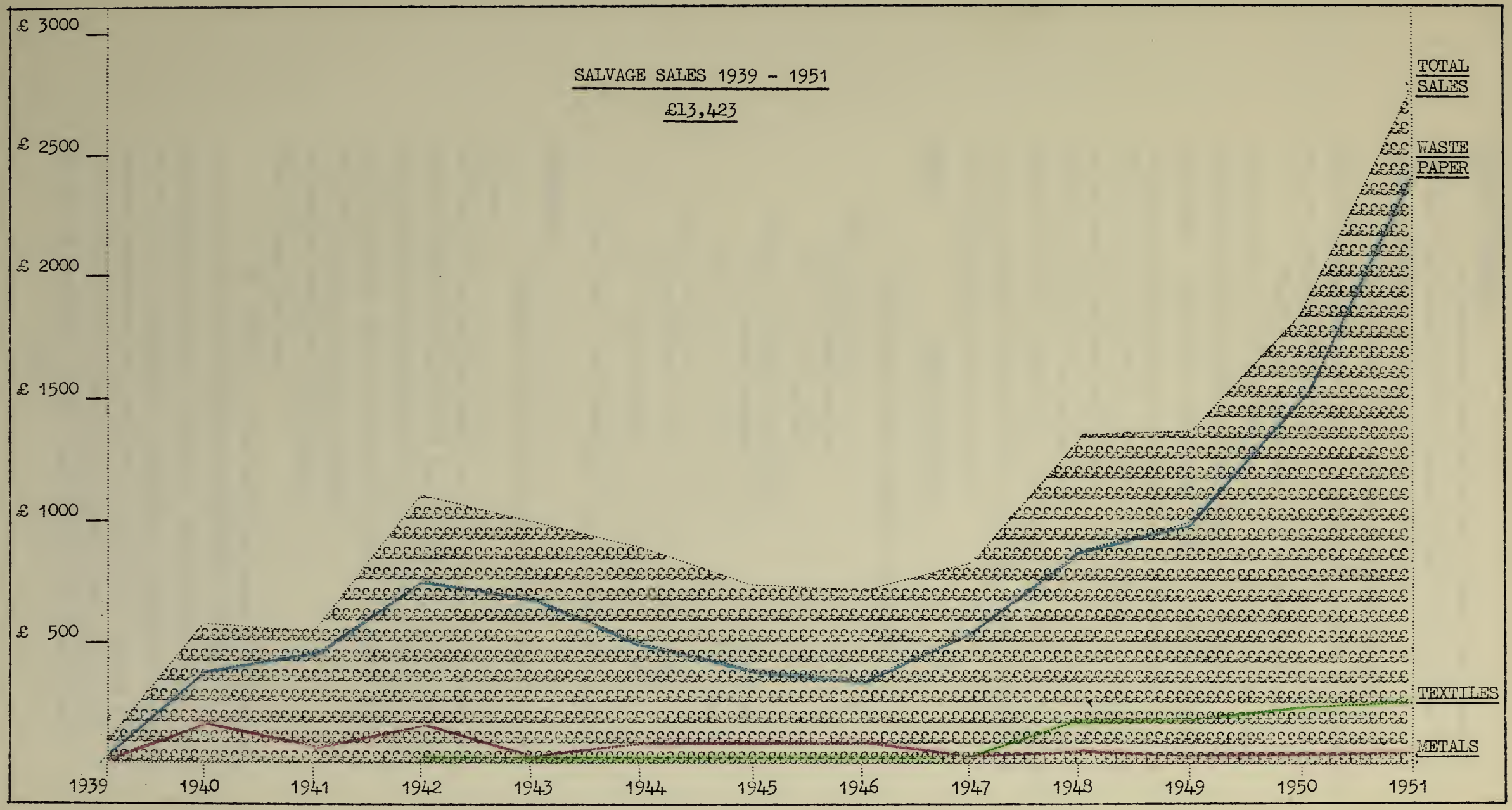
The value of salvaged materials sold during the year is shown below:-

	£	s	d
Ferrous Metals	18	5	10
Non-ferrous Metals	23	7	4
Textiles	249	13	1
Bottles and Jars	22	14	6
Waste Paper	2378	14	2
Kitchen Waste (Raw)	24	7	11
£	2,717	2	10

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE BONUS SCHEME DURING FINANCIAL YEAR 1951-52

Period	Value of Salvaged materials			Workmen's share			Council's share		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1st Quarter	743	9	0	81	7	4	27	2	5
2nd Quarter	707	8	1	77	12	10	629	15	3
3rd Quarter	624	9	3	73	6	10	551	2	5
4th Quarter	641	16	6	75	15	6	566	1	0
TOTAL	2,717	2	10	308	2	6	1,774	1	1

I remarked in my last report on the fate of our request to the Board of Trade for the removal of the Direction to maintain a kitchen waste collection service. So far, the Direction remains in force, and although there is only a very small amount of material available for our collection, this material has to be collected and conveyed to the concentrator plant at Leeds. We are promised that when the position of authorities still working under Direction is reviewed, it may be possible to relieve some of the smaller authorities of their obligation to maintain such services.


SALVAGE SALES 1939 - 1951
£13,423
£ 3000
£ 2500
£ 2000
£ 1500
£ 1000
£ 500
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
TOTAL SALES
WASTE PAPER
TEXTILES
METALS

Street Cleansing.

As mentioned earlier in the report, this service suffered very considerably by being robbed of its workmen in order to maintain refuse collection services.

It was almost impossible to obtain any labour for manual sweeping and there were considerable periods when drivers were not available for the sweeper and mechanical gully emptier.

The work of street sweeping is gradually being embarrassed by a considerable increase in the growth of weeds in channels and footpaths, and while certain of this is admittedly due to lack of efficient street cleansing services during and since the war, the surfaces of made roads and footpaths are undoubtedly suffering from the serious reduction in the work of highway authorities. The lack of jointing material in channels and around kerbs produce excellent seed beds for the most noxious types of weeds, and with the protection of their rootlets between the sets and kerb edges, eradication is a serious and difficult problem.

COSTS STREET CLEANSING

Statistics of work performed and costs

Loads collected:-	
(a) by street sweeper	237
(b) by gully emptier	136
Weight of material collected:-	
(a) by street sweeper	242 Tons
(b) by gully emptier	326 Tons
Miles covered:-	
(a) by street sweeper	2,577
(b) by gully emptier	1,225

Total nett cost (including loan charges): Not available.

Transport.

Transport in use at the close of the year was as follows:-

One 1940 two ton Bedford with 7 cu. yd. refuse collection body.
One 1943 Karrier Bantam with 7 cu. yd. refuse collection body.
One 1948 Karrier Bantam with 7 cu. yd. refuse collection body.
One 1950 Karrier CK3 with 10 cu. yd. refuse collection body.
One Lewin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector.
One Karrier Yorkshire Gully Emptier.
Three Salvage Trailers.

The bodywork of the vehicles generally has suffered considerably by lack of garage accommodation and facilities for maintenance and repairs in the past, and the possibility, now the new Depot is coming into operation, of carrying out regular bodywork maintenance and re-painting should have a good effect on expenditure in this direction in the future. This year, and for the next year or two, expenditure will remain heavy

whilst arrears of work are overtaken. There is a necessity for the gradual building up of plant and equipment for servicing, and possibly in the years to come the equipping of a workshop for the carrying out of mechanical repairs.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Each of the annual reports that I have presented to the Council has drawn attention to the serious inadequacy of public conveniences in the district, and the Health Committee and the Council have spent considerable time discussing various schemes for the erection of additional accommodation.

The lack of proper facilities is now becoming a serious deficiency, and I am sure that despite financial restrictions and the pressure of other necessary work, some steps should be taken within the next year to do something to alleviate present conditions.

CONCLUSION

It is perhaps inappropriate to have a conclusion to a Report on activities that are continuous from year to year and have no end, but reaching this stage and looking back through what has been written, one is very conscious of the assistance, encouragement and support that has been forthcoming from so many people during the year. To all these I would offer my grateful thanks.

Yours faithfully,

E. M. BIRTWISLE,

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

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A P P E N D I X

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APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

	Population (Mid 1951)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	30,450	5,323
Horsforth Urban District	14,060	2,706
Aireborough Urban District	27,620	6,856

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer
G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer and Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer
Vacant.

Assistant County Medical Officer
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.
CECILIA TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time).

Clinic Medical Officers (part-time)
KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.
C.W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
T.H. ELMER, M.B., Ch.B.
J.E. OUTHWAITE, M.B., Ch.B.
W.W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B.
N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
LINDA SYMONS, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed May, 1951).

Dental Officers
S. MITCHINSON, L.D.S. (Appointed 26.11.51).
S. LEVINSON, L.D.S.
P.W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

Superintendent Health Visitor
MISS D.I. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.(Appointed 1.1.51).

Health Visitors and School Nurses
Miss P.I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.
Miss E.B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. E.E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. I. MORTIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss A.J. MOVERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss M.E. MARGERISON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V.Cert.
Miss B.I. OWNSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.(Resigned April, 1951)
Mrs. H. SHANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. J.B. SWIFT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss E.B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I.,H.V.Cert.

Assistant Health Visitors
Miss A.L. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time).
Miss I. BUDBY. Enrolled Assistant Nurse.
Mrs. M.A. BURGOYNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A.

Midwives
Miss W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief).
Miss J.M. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. N.S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 30.9.51).
Mrs. D. LAURIE, S.C.M.
Miss R. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. J.I. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. WATTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss J.E.P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. G.M. WOODHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses
Miss J.E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister.
Miss O.M. ILLINGWORTH, R.M.P.A.
Mrs. O. LONGLEY, S.R.N.
Mrs. A.L. PARNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss N.M. ROBSON, S.R.N.
Miss Y.A. ROSER, S.R.N. (Appointed October, 1951).
Mrs. A. WALTON, S.R.N.
Mrs. D. WARD, S.R.N.
Miss A. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (T.B. Nurs.Cert). Queen's Nursing Sister.
Mrs. D. WILSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors
Mrs. S.A. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.
Mrs. V. HARTLEY, S.R.N.

Day Nurseries

Matrons:	Guiseley	Miss E.N. CANHAM. (Appointed 1.7.51).
	Yeadon	Mrs. D. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.
	Pudsey	Miss E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
	Horsforth	Mrs. I. BRADLEY, S.R.N. (Appointed 19. 2. 51).

Mental Health Social Worker
Miss E. BUCK.

Mental Health Home Teacher
Miss M. MOXON.

V.D. Social Worker
Miss E.M. SENIOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Speech Therapist
Miss P.J. FISHER, L.C.S.T.

CONSULTANT STAFF AT SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS
(Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Consultant Ophthalmologist
R. BURNS. M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Consultant Aural Surgeon
S. KAVANAGH, F.R.C.S., Ed., D.L.O.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon
IAN LAWSON DICK, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (Resigned March,1951).
D.H. MACMILLAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned June, 1951)
J. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. (Appointed July,1951)

Paediatrician
(Provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics).
R.J. PUGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Appointed October,1951).

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Births

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows:-

	DOMICILIARY		INSTITUTIONAL		TOTAL
	LIVE	STILL	LIVE	STILL	
PUDSEY M.B.	150	1	326	5	482
HORSFORTH U.D.	27	-	174	3	204
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	109	3	274	5	391
TOTALS	286	4	774	13	1077

The above figures show clearly the present trend towards hospital confinement, especially in Horsforth, a state of affairs which is having an adverse effect on the domiciliary midwifery service.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery

The services of nine full-time County domiciliary midwives were available in the Division during the year, and relief duties were undertaken by a Relief Midwife. Nurse Holliday, the midwife in Calverley, resigned in October, and in view of the falling numbers of domiciliary confinements in Horsforth, Nurse Richardson was transferred from Horsforth to the Calverley area.

All the midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and are equipped with the necessary apparatus.

In addition to attending domiciliary confinements, the midwives also attend those cases confined in hospitals and nursing homes if they are discharged home before the end of the lying-in period.

One independent midwife practised in the Aireborough Urban District.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year was as follows:-

	Attended by County Midwives		Attended by Independent Midwives	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse
PUDSEY M.B.	132	4	-	-
HORSFORTH U.D.	30	6	-	-
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	87	23	-	1
TOTALS	249	33	-	1

The following table gives the number of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered by domiciliary midwives during the year:-

PUDSEY M.B.	75
HORSFORTH U.D.	10
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	70
TOTAL	155

3. Institutional Confinements

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following maternity homes according to the wishes of the patient and the nature of the case:-

Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth	20 beds.
The General Hospital, Otley	20 beds.
St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley	12 beds (provisional).

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

These arrangements are working very satisfactorily.

4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:-

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD DURING YEAR	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER SESSION
PUDSEY	51	267	1206	24
FARSLEY	51	149	502	10
CALVERLEY	51	56	242	5
HORSFORTH	24	38	121	5
RAWDON	12	34	100	8
YEADON	24	46	135	6
GUISELEY	51	43	255	5

5. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive priority dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County's Dental Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, or from their own dentist.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:-

NAME OF CLINIC	NUMBER OF SESSIONS HELD DURING YEAR	NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR	NEW PATIENTS		TOTAL ATTENDANCES.		AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER SESSION	
			UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE	1-5 YRS. OF AGE	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE	1-5 YRS. OF AGE	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE	1-5 YRS. OF AGE
PUDSEY	102	439	183	17	2600	713	26	7
FARSLEY	49	314	125	5	1794	664	37	14
CALVERLEY	51	191	58	13	1005	597	20	12
HORSFORTH	51	339	143	17	1990	559	39	11
RAWDON	51	224	70	12	1107	631	22	12
YEADON	51	275	103	18	1177	680	23	13
GUISELEY	51	280	108	7	1814	722	36	14

2. Day Nurseries

The demand for day nursery accommodation continues and apart from casual absence due to sickness, all the day nurseries have been fully used and have considerable waiting lists. Children in the age range 0-5 years are admitted, and the following categories are eligible for admission:-

(a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.

(b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.

(c) Children of parents who cannot find suitable homes or are living in over-crowded and/or insanitary dwellings.

(d) The young child of the widow who must educate and support the family unassisted, and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

(e) The child whose mother is engaged in the Textile Industry.

The nurseries are recognised by the Ministries of Health and Education as training centres for students for the certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

All the children attending the nurseries are medically examined monthly, and diphtheria immunisation is also carried out when necessary.

NAME OF DAY NURSERY	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE DURING YEAR 0 - 2	2 - 5
PROVIDENCE HOUSE, STANNINGLEY.	9	19
SUNNYBANK AVENUE, HORSFORTH.	6	24
WHACKHOUSE LANE, YEADON.	7	22
OXFORD ROAD, GUISELEY.	7	23

3. Premature Infants

Special equipment, for use in the nursing of premature babies at home, is stationed at the Pudsey Ambulance Depot from which it can be delivered to the home at any time day or night at the request of a doctor or midwife. Nurse Gibson and Nurse Roberts have attended a special course of instruction in the care of premature babies at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for them to be notified of all premature births in order that they can advise and assist the domiciliary midwives as to their care.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is 5½-lbs. or less the infant is considered to be premature.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:-

PREMATURE BABIES, BORN DURING 1951 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION

		Born dead			Died in first 24 hours			Died on 2nd to 7th day			Died on 8th to 28th day			Survived 28 days			Total		
		Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.
BORN AT HOME	PUDSEY			1						1						6	-	-	8
	HORSFORTH															3	-	-	3
	AIREBOROUGH			1								1			1	3	-	2	4
BORN IN PRIVATE NURSING HOME	PUDSEY			1												3	-	-	4
	HORSFORTH																-	-	-
	AIREBOROUGH																-	-	-
BORN IN MATERNITY HOME OR HOSPITAL	PUDSEY			2												19	-	-	21
	HORSFORTH			1				1				1	1			7	1	1	9
	AIREBOROUGH				1										1	14	1	1	14

4. Illegitimate Children

The Health Visitors visit all unmarried mothers and their children to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Divisional Public Health Office and the various statutory and voluntary bodies who may be concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility within prescribed limits for unmarried mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes.

The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:-

	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
PUDSEY M.B.	13	2.7%
HORSFORTH U.D.	7	3.4%
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	9	2.3%

HEALTH VISITING

Under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, health visiting became, for the first time in its history, a statutory duty. The relevant section says: "It shall be a duty of every local health authority to make provision in their area for the visiting of persons in their homes by visitors, to be called "health visitors", for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness and expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection." Previously the health visitor was mainly concerned with the welfare of mothers and young children under five years, and although this must continue to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned with the promotion of health within the family as a unit, and the scope of her work has consequently been very considerably extended and broadened. An increasing part of her time is being devoted to the problems of the aged and the care and after care of patients discharged from hospital. She also attends at the Infant Welfare, Ante-Natal and School Clinics, and undertakes School Medical work.

During the year practical work was arranged in the Division for health visitor students who were taking the course of training, arranged jointly by the County Council and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are given below:-

	VISITS TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS	VISITS TO INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR		VISITS TO INFANTS 1-5 YEARS		OTHER VISITS
		1st VISITS	OTHERS	1st VISITS	OTHERS	
PUDSEY M.B.	345	443	3246	24	7112	3552
HORSFORTH U.D.	15	205	682	10	1402	1243
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	93	317	1237	6	2226	2446
TOTALS	453	965	5165	40	10740	7241

HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service continues to fill a most pressing need in view of the shortage of hospital beds especially for the aged chronic sick, and the early discharge of patients from hospital owing to the pressure on hospital accommodation.

Very close and effective liaison is maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to this service.

Each nurse has under her care articles of equipment for loan to patients who are being nursed at home. Large articles of equipment such as wheel chairs, etc. are stored at the Divisional Public Health Office, and are available for loan to patients as required. The existing equipment has been augmented and is now very comprehensive in range.

The work performed by the Home Nurses during the year is as follows:-

	NUMBER OF VISITS MADE DURING YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED DURING YEAR
PUDSEY M.B.	14,203	487
HORSFORTH U.D.	4,566	277
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	12,322	522

HOME HELP SERVICE

There has been a further steady expansion of this service during the year.

We have fortunately been able to recruit a sufficient number of suitable Home Helps to meet the demand, and at the end of the year 55 Home Helps (14 whole-time and 41 part-time) had been enrolled for duty in the Divisional area.

The number of cases provided with a Home Help and the classification of the cases is as follows:-

	CASES PROVIDED WITH DOMESTIC HELP DURING YEAR						
	ILLNESS (Excluding Aged)	LYING-IN	EXPECTANT MOTHERS	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	AGED	CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL OR SCHOOL AGE	TOTAL
PUDSEY M.B.	33	43	10	-	68	4	158
HORSFORTH U.D.	25	19	-	-	44	1	89
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	49	56	2	4	67	2	180
TOTAL CASES	107	118	12	4	179	7	427
TOTAL HOURS WORKED	14,942½	8,644½	608	435	24,875½	483	49,988½

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Miss E. Buck, one of the County Council's Mental Health Social Workers, undertakes duties in connection with the supervision and training of mentally defective persons in the Division, who are under statutory supervision, guardianship or on licence from Institutions. She is also concerned with the after-care of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals although little work has been done in this direction, as this is mainly carried out by the social worker attached to the local Mental Hospital.

Miss M. Moxon, Home Teacher, undertakes the training of defectives in their own homes.

Arrangements have been made with the Leeds Mental Health Service for children who have been reported to the Local Health Authority as ineducable and who are living at home, to attend daily at the West Leeds Occupation Centre, Armley Grange, Stanningley Road, Leeds.

The Duly Authorised Officer whose duty it is to take initial proceedings for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, is Mr. J. Rollisson, Divisional Welfare Office, Bradford.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on the 1st January, 1952.

	PUDSEY		HORSFORTH		AIRE-BOROUGH		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" :-								
(a) On Licence from Institutions								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	4	2	-	-	1	-	5	2
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)								
Under 16 years of age	7	6	5	1	3	2	15	9
Over 16 years of age	5	6	6	3	4	4	15	13
Number of cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an Institution	1	2	1	-	1	1	3	3
Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with" but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	3	3	3	2	4	2	10	7
Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:-								
(a) In Occupation Centres								
Under 16 years of age	2	1	3	1	2	1	7	3
Over 16 years of age	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b) At home	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	4
I. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY								
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1951								
(i) After marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) While unmarried	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b) Number who have married during 1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Diphtheria immunisation and vaccination is the responsibility of the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority, and is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children at 31st December, 1951, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since January 1st, 1937, in the Division).

AGE AT 31.12.51 i.e. BORN IN YEAR	UNDER 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942 to 1946	10 to 14 1937 to 1941	TOTAL UNDER 15
No. IMMUNISED IN PUDSEY M.B.	32	222	273	339	405	2083	1820	5174
HORSFORTH U.D.	8	116	198	297	152	933	971	2675
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	16	182	210	272	296	616	1303	3895

ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION 1951 AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL		CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	CHILDREN 5 - 14
	PUDSEY M.B.	2454	3918
	HORSFORTH U.D.	1052	1647
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	2132	3535

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1951.				Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection
	AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION		TOTAL	DURING 1951
	UNDER 5	5 to 14		
PUDSEY M.B.	302	63	365	491
HORSFORTH U.D.	161	20	181	271
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	250	51	301	356

VACCINATION

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING 1951)						
AGE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951 i.e. BORN IN YEARS		UNDER 1 1951	1 to 4 1947 -1950	5 to 14 1937-1946	15 or OVER BEFORE 1937	TOTAL
NUMBER VACCINATED	PUDSEY M.B.	116	95	8	14	233
	HORSFORTH U.D.	70	52	14	24	160
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	69	70	7	4	150
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED	PUDSEY M.B.	-	1	7	83	91
	HORSFORTH U.D.	-	1	15	70	86
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	-	2	7	18	27

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups	
Entrants	1016
Second-age group	719
Third-age group	598
Total	2333
Number of other Periodic Inspections	228
Grand Total	2561

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1587
Number of Re-Inspections	177
Total	1764

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASES AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN).

Group	For Defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects	Total individual pupils
Entrants	15	72	87
Second-age group	61	19	72
Third-age group	34	7	40
Total (prescribed groups)	110	98	199
Other Periodic Inspections	11	3	13
GRAND TOTAL	121	101	212

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS Number of Defects: Requiring treatment	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS Number of Defects: Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS Number of Defects: Requiring treatment	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS Number of Defects: Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	1	7	71	87
Eyes a. Vision	121	106	35	55
b. Squint	6	10	1	3
c. Other	-	-	4	7
Ears a. Hearing	4	16	3	14
b. Otitis Media	-	4	-	9
c. Other	-	-	2	1
Nose or throat	69	192	77	79
Speech	1	30	2	12
Cervical glands	-	11	-	3
Heart and circulation	-	49	-	33
Lungs	1	36	-	31
Developmental				
a. Hernia	-	3	-	1
b. Other	-	9	-	-
Orthopaedic				
a. Posture	3	27	2	8
b. Flat foot	8	95	6	29
c. Other	8	16	3	9
Nervous system				
a. Epilepsy	-	-	-	1
b. Other	-	-	-	-
Psychological				
a. Development	-	1	-	-
b. Stability	-	1	-	-
Other	-	34	3	64

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF PUPILS INSPECTED	A. (GOOD)		B. (FAIR)		C. (POOR)	
		NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1016	294	29%	699	69%	23	2%
Second age group	719	245	34%	457	64%	17	2%
Third age group	598	237	39%	351	59%	10	2%
Other Periodic Inspections	228	111	49%	115	50%	2	1%
TOTAL	2561	887	35%	1622	63%	52	2%

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	21173
(ii)	Total number of <u>individual</u> pupils found to be infested	425
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	1
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	1

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

		Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1951
(a)	Skin -	
	Ringworm - Scalp -	-
	Body -	2
	Scabies	7
	Impetigo	17
	Other skin diseases	140
	Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	70
	Ear Nose and Throat Defects	71
	Miscellaneous (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	537
	TOTAL	844
(b)	Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic	2784

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

No. of sessions held during year	38
No. of cases dealt with	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	531
Other conditions	2
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	316

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	10	
No. of individual patients seen	48	42
Total number of attendances	98	70
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	34	50
Total number of attendances	340	752

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year	8	
No. of individual children	7	132
No. of (2) above -		
(a) referred for operative treatment	7	108
(b) who obtained operative treatment	6	81
(c) treated at school clinics	2	26
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	9	158

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC
(This clinic commenced 4/10/1951).

No. of sessions held during the year	6	
No. of individual patients seen	3	22
Total No. of attendances at clinic	4	22

SPEECH THERAPY
(This clinic commenced 28/9/1951).

No. of sessions held during the year	50	
No. of individual children treated	7	19

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected		4455
No. of children found to require treatment		3138
No. of children treated		3941
No. of attendances for treatment		5281
No. of extractions	- temporary teeth	2187
	permanent teeth	234
No. of general anaesthetics		369
No. of fillings	- temporary teeth	200
	permanent teeth	3588
No. of other treatments	- temporary teeth	352
	permanent teeth	1047